

Network analysis of GWAS data from the autoimmune disease Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and the role of vitamin D3

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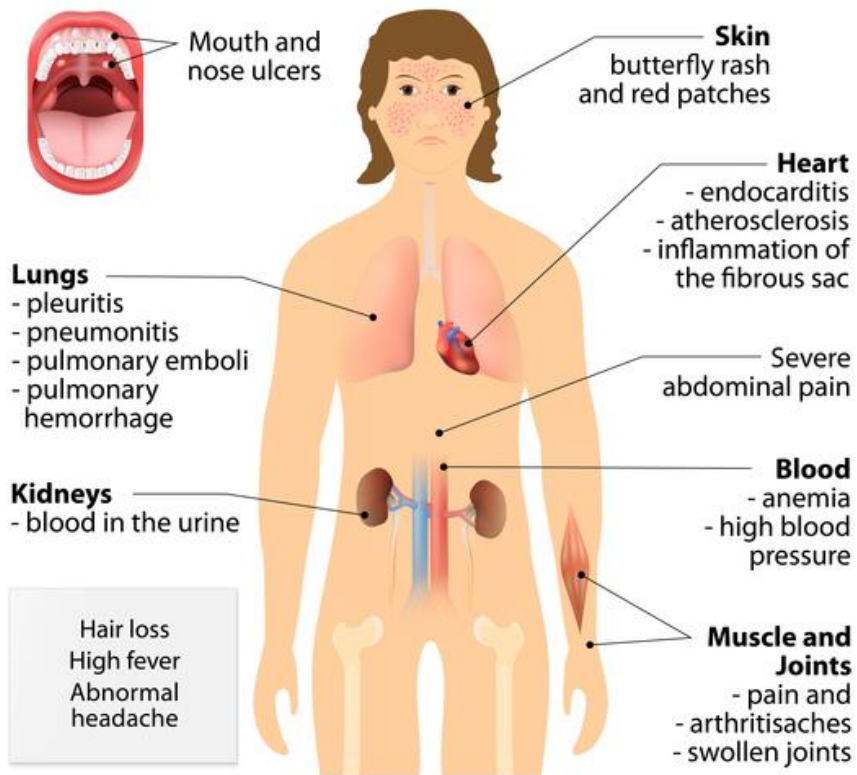
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- Questions

Introduction

- Systemic autoimmune disease
- Dysfunction T-cells, B-cells, DC's ⁽¹⁾
- Production ANA's
- Loss of self-tolerance ⁽¹⁾
- Clinical manifestations

(1) Perl A. Pathogenic mechanisms in systemic lupus erythematosus. Vol. 43, Autoimmunity. 2010. p. 1–6.

Systemic lupus erythematosus



https://www.medicinenet.com/image-collection/systemic_lupus_erythematosus_1_picture/picture.htm

<https://ghr.nlm.nih.gov/condition/systemic-lupus-erythematosus>

Who are affected?

- 1 in 2.500 European population ⁽²⁾
- Predominately woman (ratio 9:1) ⁽³⁾
- Peak incidence: 15-40
- All age groups can be affected

(2) Johnson AE, Gordon C, Palmer RG, Bacon PA. The prevalence and incidence of systemic lupus erythematosus in Birmingham, England. Arthritis Rheum. 1995;38(4):551–8.

(3) Lam GKW, Petri M. Assessment of systemic lupus erythematosus. N Engl J Med. 2010;278(18):1022–3.

Cause?

- Not known!
- Diverse presentation
- Genetic susceptibility
- Environmental triggers

Immune response

- **Innate**
 - First line of defence
 - Activation complement cascade + adaptive immune system
 - Antigen presentation
 - DC: antigen presenters + IFN producer
 - IFN-alpha → DC maturation + self-reactive T-cells ⁽⁴⁾
 - NFkB → proinflammatory transcription mediator of cytokines ⁽⁵⁾

(4) Ronnblom L, Pascual V. The innate immune system in SLE: type I interferons and dendritic cells. *Lupus*. 2008 May;17(5):394–9.

(5) Sun S-C, Chang J-H, Jin J. Regulation of nuclear factor-κB in autoimmunity. *Trends Immunol* [Internet]. 2013/02/20. 2013 Jun;34(6):282–9. Available from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23434408>

Immune response

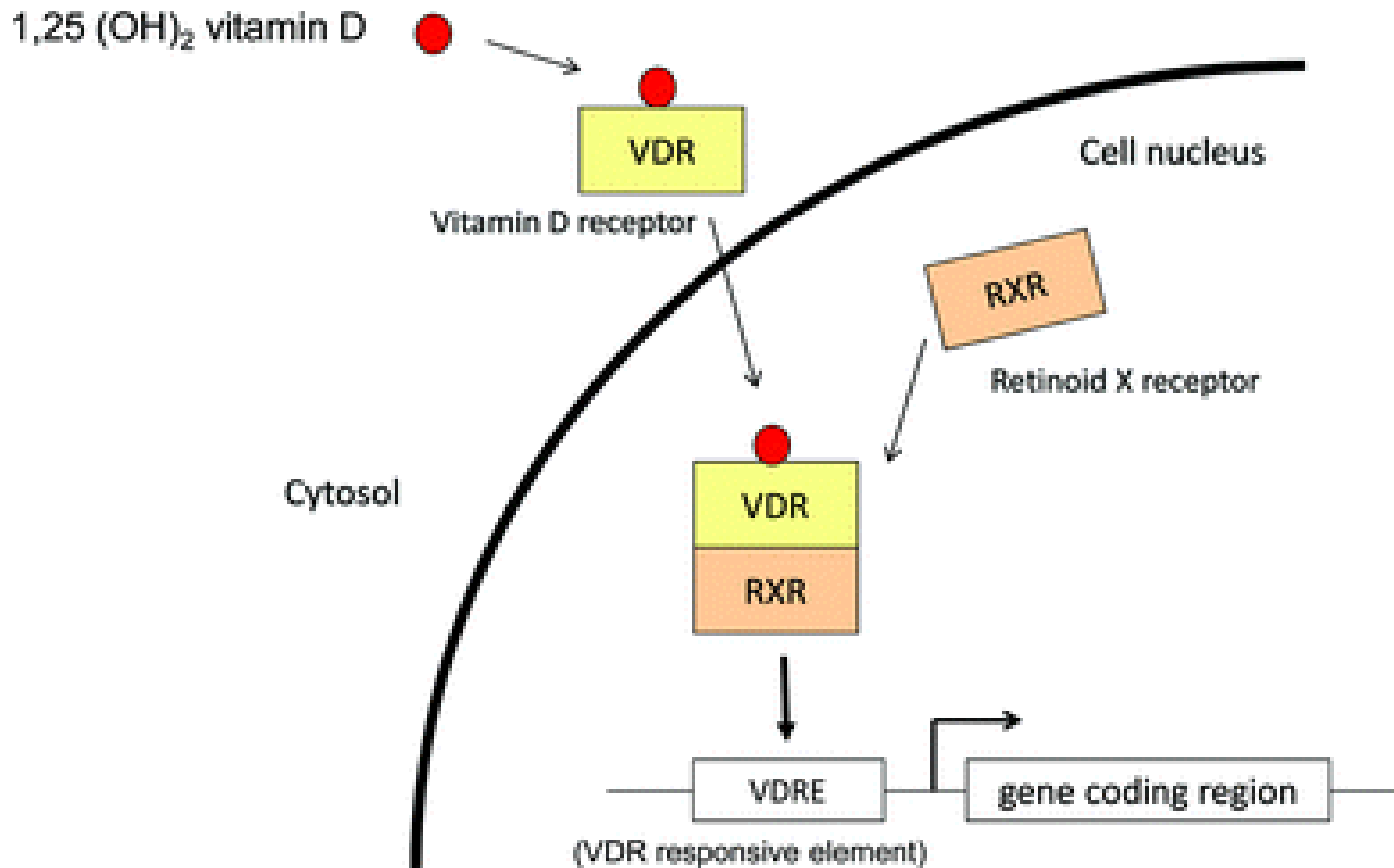
- **Adaptive**
 - Triggered innate immune system
 - Generates threshold level of antigens
 - T and B-cell lineages

Vitamin D and SLE

- Increasing problem, global level
 - Increased risk various diseases
- Common among SLE patients ⁽⁶⁾
 - Photosensitive rash
 - Fever, fatigue and joint pains

(6) Liu X, Baylin A, Levy PD. Vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency among US adults: prevalence, predictors and clinical implications. Br J Nutr. 2018;119(8):928–36.

Vitamin D3 deficiency and SLE



<https://selfhacked.com/blog/natural-ways-to-increase-calcitriol-and-vitamin-d-receptor-gene-expression/>

VDR activation and Lupus

- VDR-activation immune cells: ⁽⁷⁾
 - Inhibition T-cell proliferation
 - Inhibition immunoglobulin production, B-cells
 - SNPs VDR: APAI, TAQ1, BSM1
- Increase susceptibility to SLE

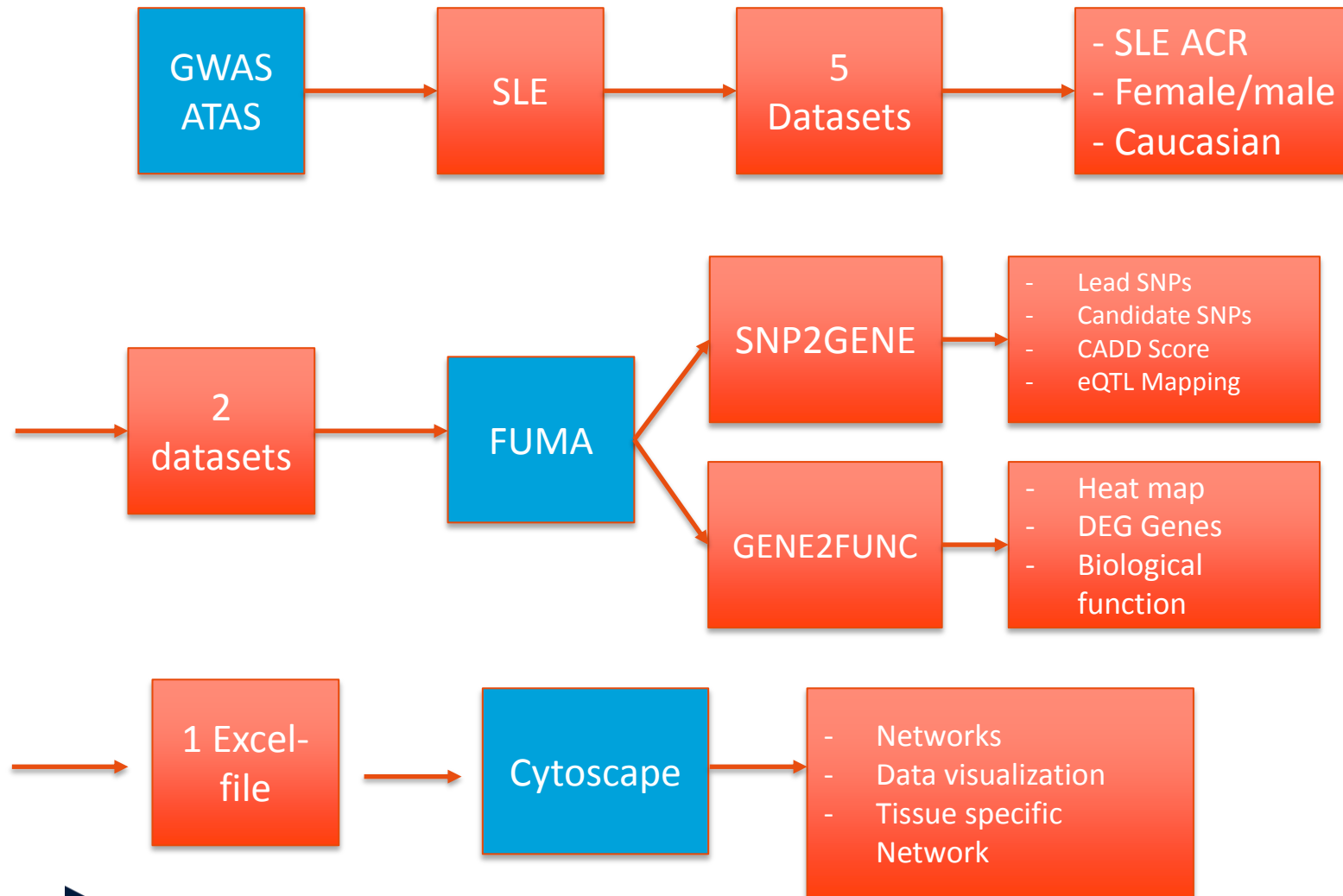
(7) Bikle DD. Vitamin D Metabolism, Mechanism of Action, and Clinical Applications. Chem Biol [Internet]. 2014;21(3):319–29. Available from: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S107455211400024>

Aim/Research question

- Lot not known about the role of vitamin D3
- SNPs, Genes and Pathways involved in SLE
- Visualize and integrate SNPs, Genes and biological processes that are involved in SLE

Methods

Methods

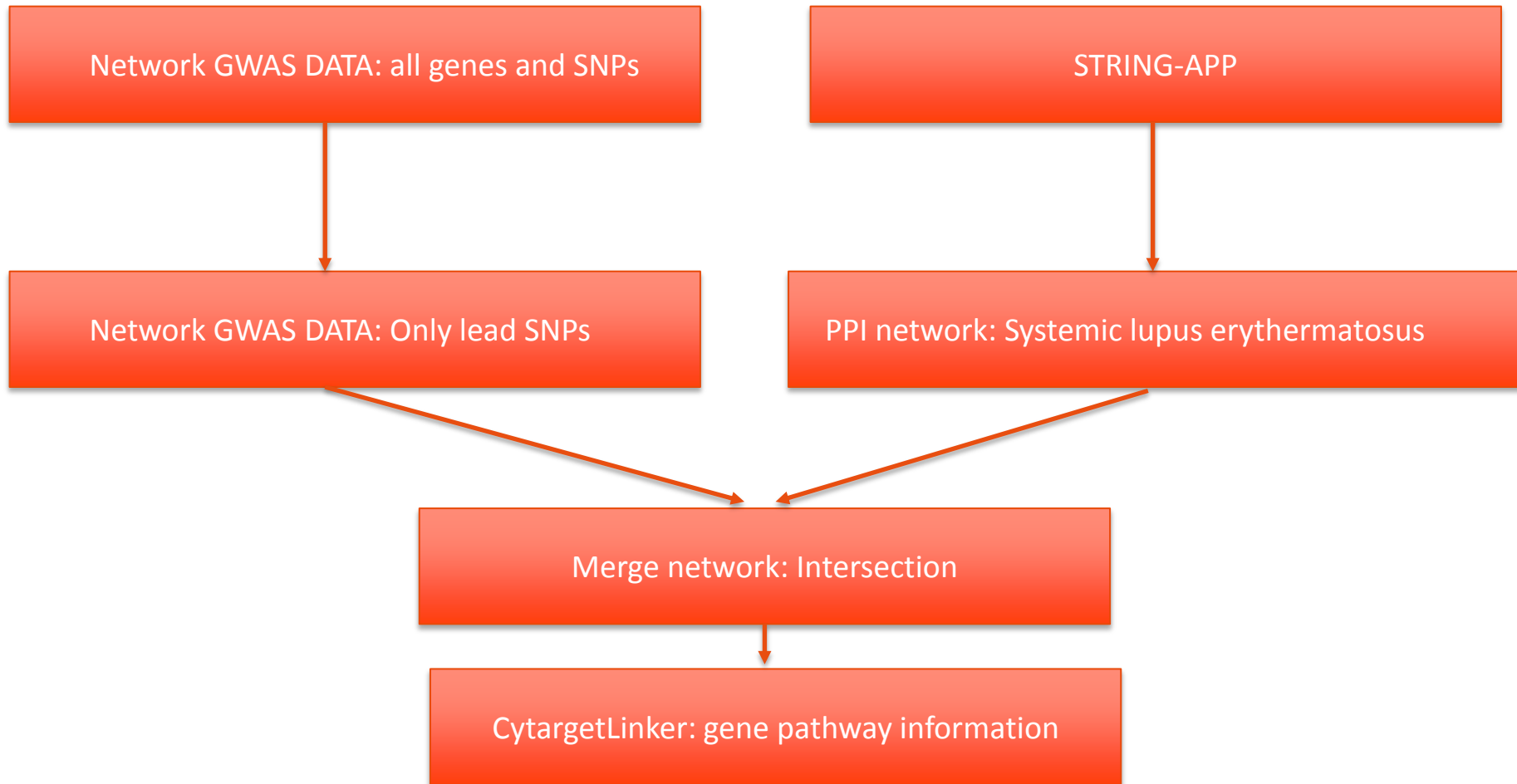


CADD-score

- Combined Annotation Dependent Depletion ⁽⁸⁾
- Based on diverse genomic features
- Machine Learning model
- Single CADD per SNP
- Deleteriousness + insertion/deletions variants

(8) Rentzsch P, Witten D, Cooper GM, Shendure J, Kircher M. CADD: predicting the deleteriousness of variants throughout the human genome. Nucleic Acids Res [Internet]. 2019 Jan 8 [cited 2019 Jun 20];47(D1):D886–94. Available from: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30371827>

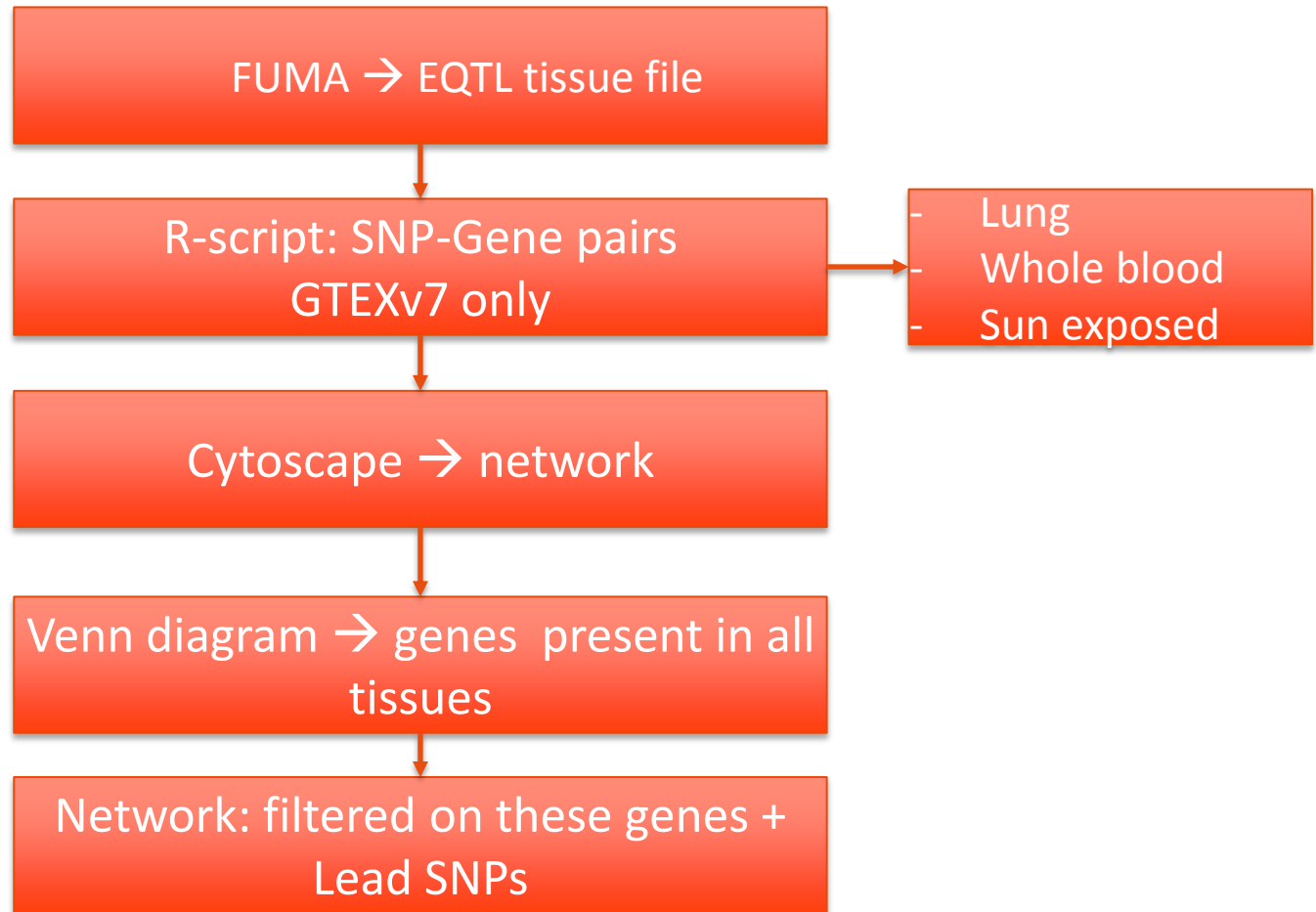
Network creation



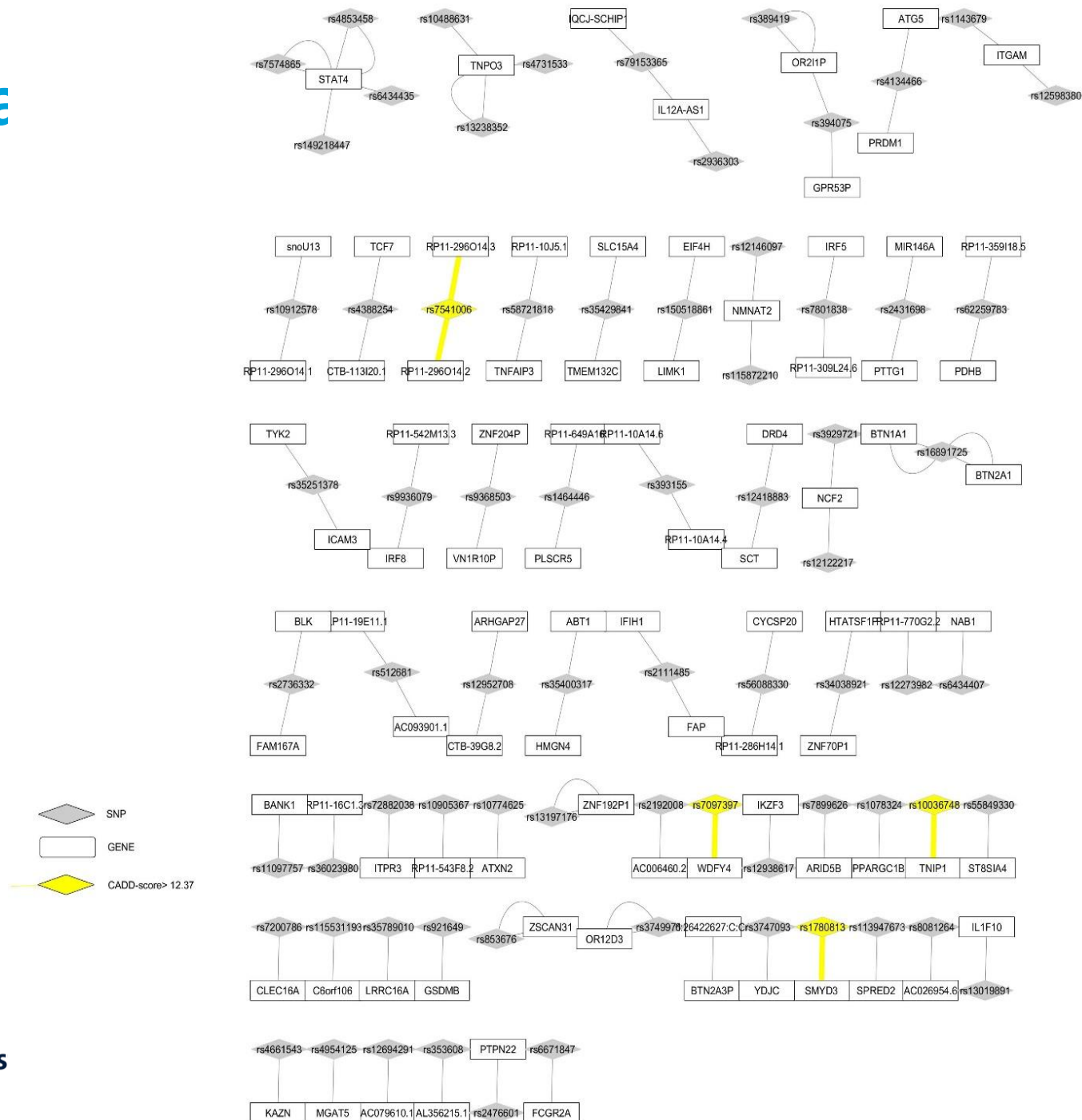
Data visualization

- Transcriptomics data set
- CD4 T-cells, CD19 B cells and myeloid cells
- 11 healthy subjects, 14 SLE patients
- Log2FC and p-values
- Loaded into network

Tissue specific network creation

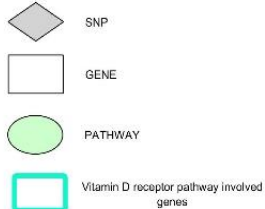
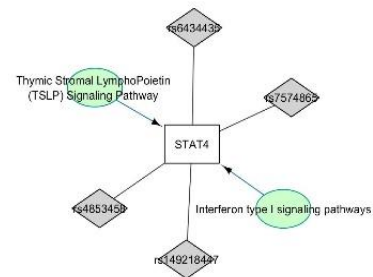
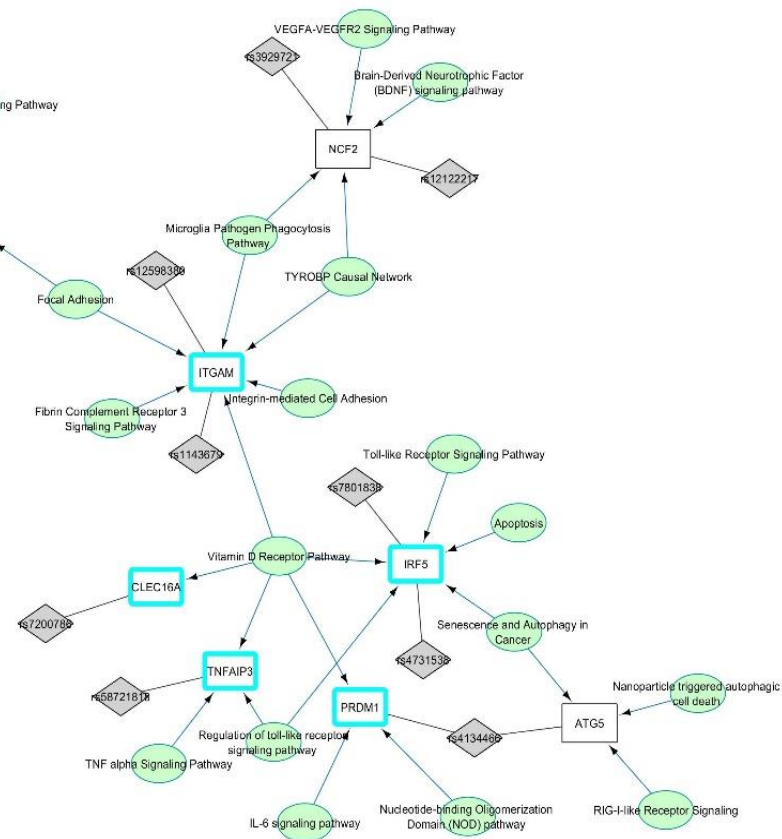
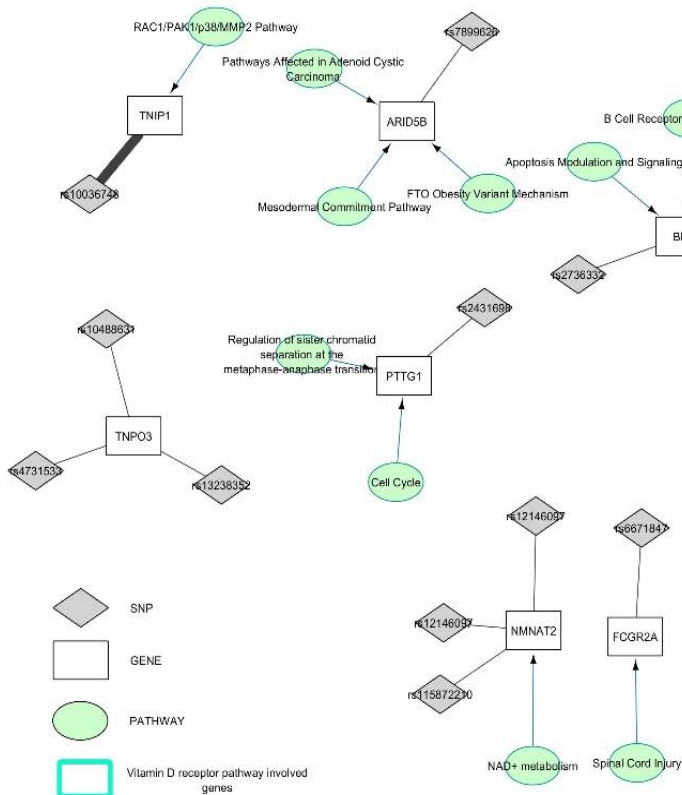
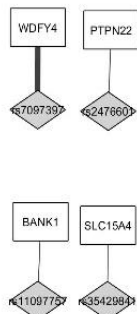


Results

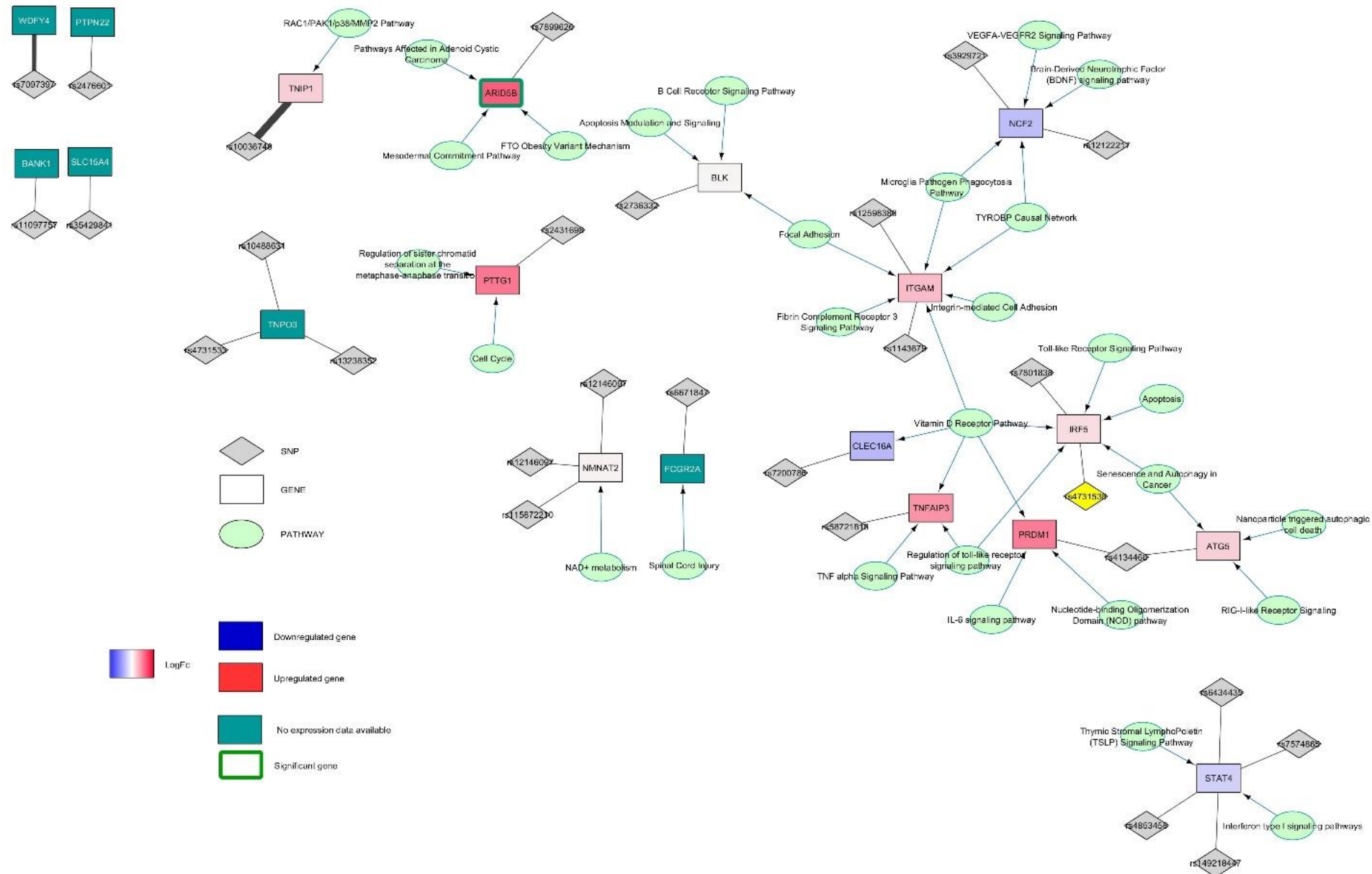


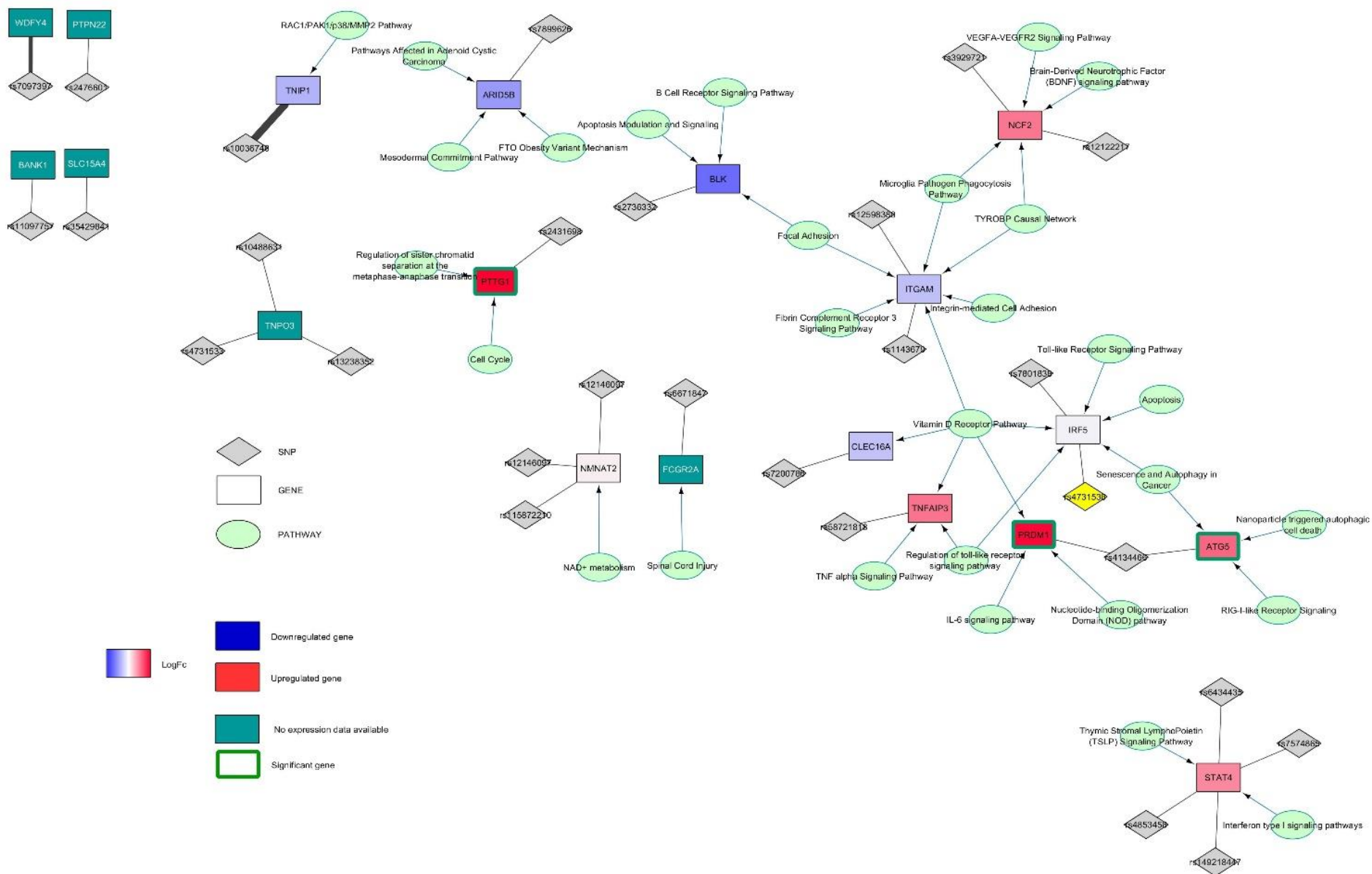
String-disease network

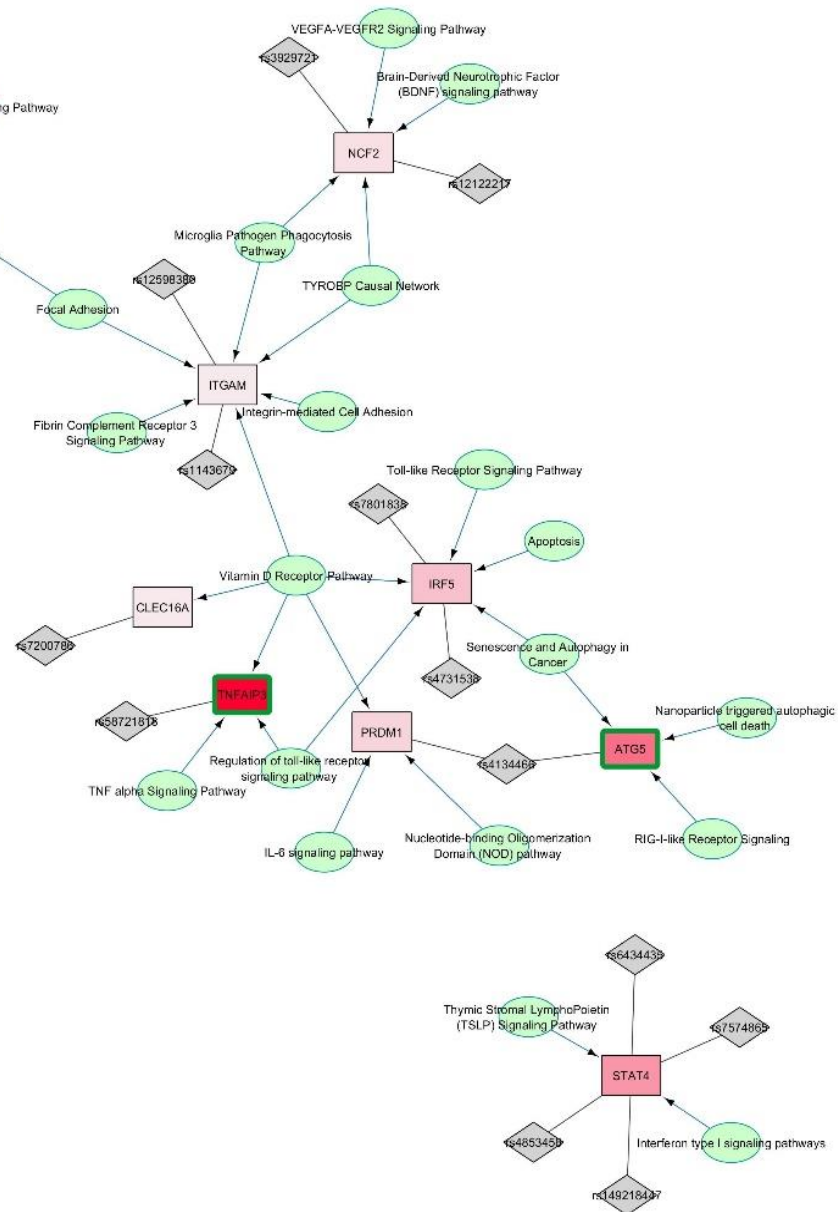
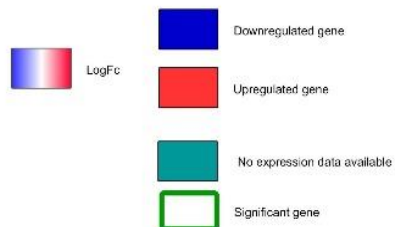
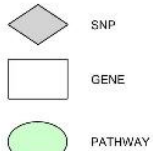
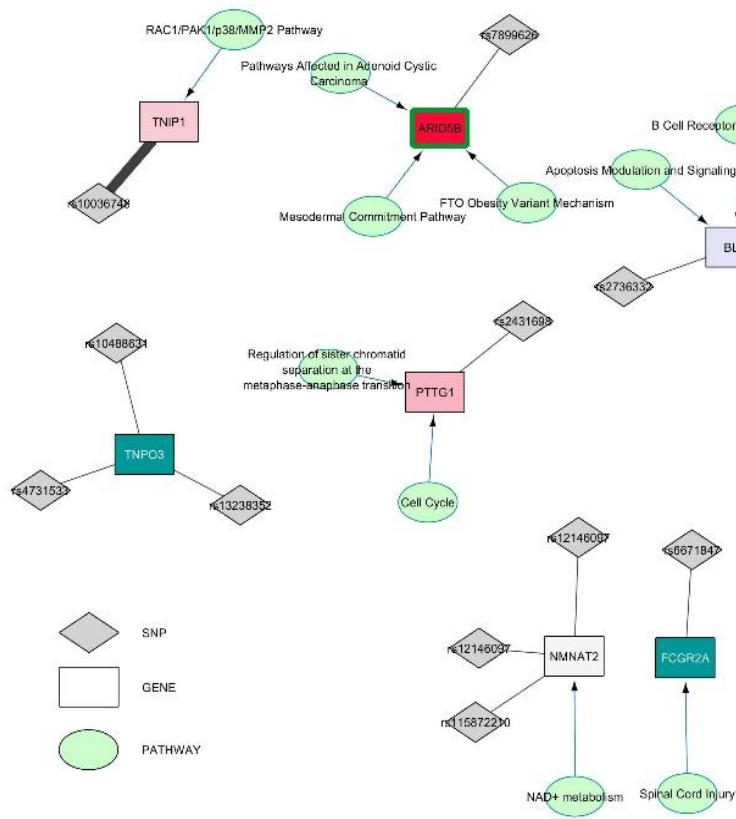
| Gene name | Function | Degree | Betweenness Centrality |
|-----------|---|--------|------------------------|
| IL6 | Cytokine, involved in pro-inflammatory and anti-inflammatory reactions | 50 | 0.11509439 |
| TNF | Cytokine, involved in systemic inflammation | 49 | 0.07317615 |
| IL10 | Anti-inflammatory cytokine | 44 | 0.03216241 |
| CD40 | Co-stimulatory protein on antigen presenting cells required for their activation | 41 | 0.07909398 |
| CTLA4 | Protein receptor that function's as immune checkpoint and downregulates immune response | 40 | 0.03508523 |



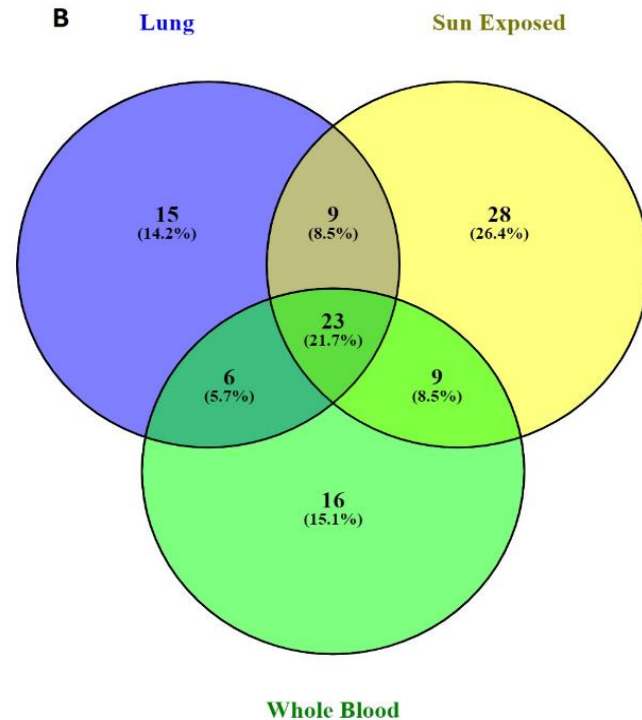
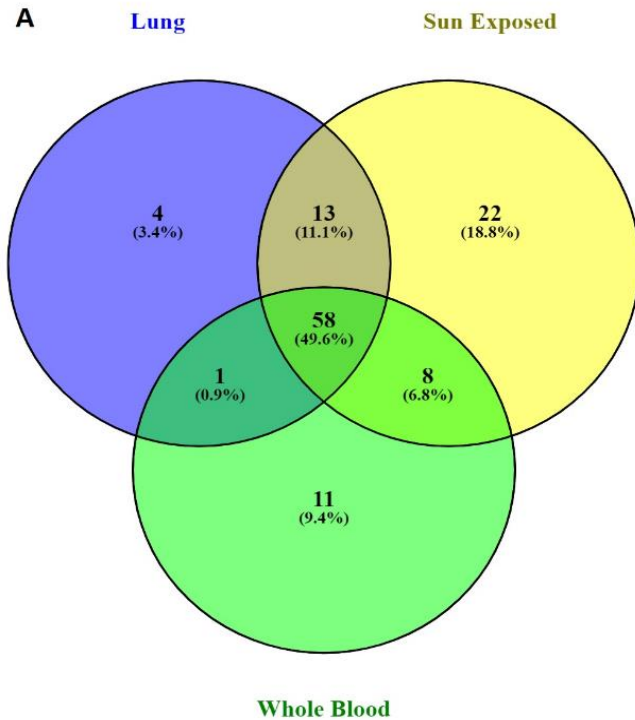
| Pathway Name | Degree | Betweenness Centrality |
|---|--------|------------------------|
| Vitamin D Receptor Pathway | 5 | 0.63642473 |
| Focal Adhesion | 2 | 0.22580645 |
| Microglia Pathogen Phagocytosis Pathway | 2 | 0.13104839 |
| TYROBP Causal Network | 2 | 0.13104839 |
| Senescence and Autophagy in Cancer | 2 | 0.09341398 |







Venn diagram

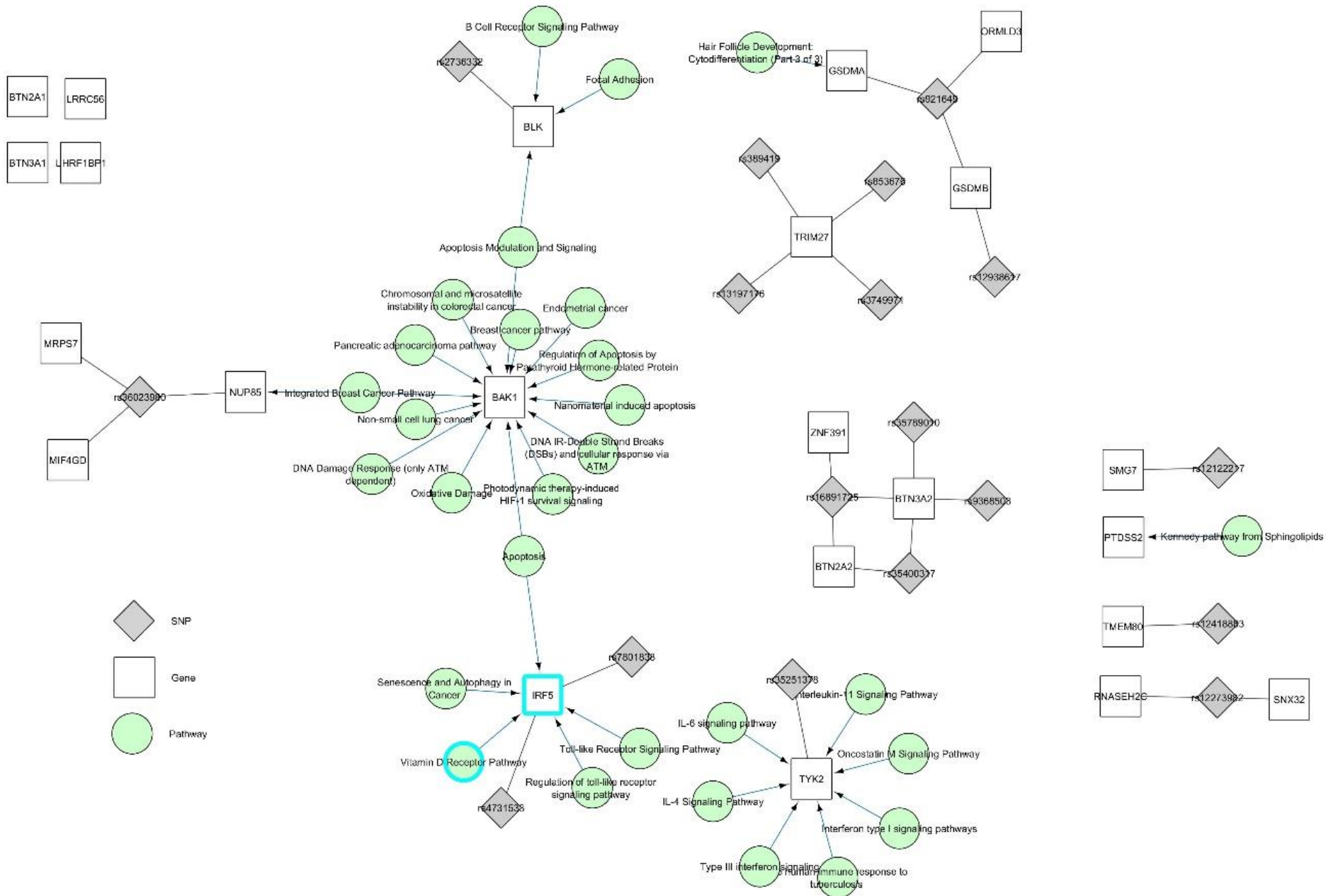


Gene clustering

| Class | Genes | Number of genes |
|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| Regulation of immune response | BTN3A1, BTN2A2, TRIM27, TYK2, BTN2A1, BTN3A2, IRF5, BLK, NUP85 | 9 |
| Regulation of apoptosis | BAK1, GSDMB, GSDMA, IRF5, PTDSS2 | 5 |
| Catabolic process | MRPS7, SMG7, ORMDL3, RNASEH2C | 4 |
| RNA/DNA- binding | ZNF391, LRRC56, UHRF1BP1, | 4 |
| Regulation of translation | MIF4GD | 1 |
| Fertilization | TMEM80 | 1 |
| Endocytosis | SNX32 | 1 |

Pathway Clustering

| Class | Number of pathways |
|--|--------------------|
| Immune system | 15 |
| Cancer | 12 |
| Differentiation, migration, adhesion and cell survival | 11 |
| Apoptosis | 6 |
| Angiogenesis | 2 |
| Cell cycle regulation | 2 |
| Lipid signalling | 2 |
| Insulin | 2 |
| Synaptic activity and plasticity | 2 |



Discussion

Lead SNPs + genes

- **TNIP1 + rs10036748**
 - Associated with SLE pathogenesis
 - Encodes ABIN1 → clinical features
 - Photosensitivity + vasculitis in Chinese population
- **SMYD3 + rs1780813**
 - H3-Hk histone methyltransferase
 - Autoreactive B-cells + target auto-antibodies in SLE
- **WDFY4 + rs709739**
 - Overproduction + increased survival B-cells
 - Knockout mice → autophagy activity + cell death increased
 - No Literature SNP
- **RP11-296O14.2 and RP11-296O14.3 + rs7541006**
 - No information available in literature

Genes and variants involved in VDR-pathway

- VDR pathway is present → role pathogenesis
- All of the genes identified as target genes
- **ITGAM + rs12598380**
 - Complement receptor 3, phagocytosis
 - Previously confirmed
 - Rs1143679 → skin, joint, kidney + immunological disorders
 - Strong LD
- **STAT4**
 - Key role INF-alpha signalling
 - Raised IFN-alpha correlates with disease severity
 - Type I interferon signalling pathway connected

Genes and variants involved in VDR-pathway

- **IRF5 + rs7574865**
 - Cell adhesion, apoptosis, cell cycle regulation and early immune response, expression IFN type I genes
 - rs10181656 and rs7582694, which were in perfect LD
 - Rs7574865, high significance SLE
- **CLEC16A + rs7200786**
 - Highly expressed B-cells, NK-cells and DC-cells
 - Regulates autophagy
 - No literature
- **TNFAIP3 + rs58721818**
 - Key regulator NFkB production
 - No literature SNP

Transcriptomics data of genes involved in the VDR-pathway

| | <u>CD4 T</u> | <u>CD19 B</u> | <u>Myeloid</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| ARID5B | SIG UP | | SIG UP |
| ATG5 | | SIG UP | SIG UP |
| PTTG1 | | SIG UP | SIG UP |
| <u>VDR pathway genes</u> | | | |
| ITGAM | UP | DOWN | UP |
| CLEC16A | DOWN | DOWN | UP |
| PRDM1 | UP | SIG UP | UP |
| TNFAIP3 | UP | UP | UP |
| IRF5 | UP | DOWN | UP |

- **ATG5 and PRDM1 + Rs4134466**
 - ATG5 regulator autophagy
 - PRDM1 – ATG5 region → elevated expression B-cells

Venn diagrams

- Regulation of immune response
- Pathways related to immune system
- Auto-immune disorder

Tissue specific network

- Vitamin D3 pathway present → connected to IRF5
- **BAK1**
 - Apoptotic regulator
 - Variants associated with increased risk SLE
- **TYK2**
 - Regulates cytokine signals
 - Component of Type I and III interferon signaling pathways
 - Binding to IFN-alpha → IFNAR phosphorylates → binding of IRF5 and IRF3
 - Variants associated with SLE

Limitations

- Unbalanced female/male ratio
 - (1) 93% patients, 62% control
 - (2) 92,7% patients, 40% control
- Pathway information missing
- Transcriptomic dataset not complete

Future research

- Gender specific differences
- Effect of variants (SNPs)
- Differences between tissues

Conclusion

- Evidence Vitamin D receptor pathway is involved in SLE
- Genetic variants increase risk of SLE
- Integrative systems biology → insights into disease mechanism
- More research is needed

Thank you for your attention!

